

SECRET NAVY DATA OF WHOLE WORLD OBTAINED BY U. S.

America With New Warships in 1923 Will Be Inferior to Britain.

BIG LEAD ON JAPAN
Tokio, Though, Will Have Double the Number of Our Battle Cruisers.

U. S. WEAK UNDER WATER
London Has Undersea Fleet of 163 Vessels and Far Ahead in First Line Craft.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—What officials believe to be complete information of the relative naval strength of the principal world powers is in possession of the American Government. Whether it will be presented to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in connection with that committee's consideration of proposals looking to world disarmament has not been disclosed.

The information has been compiled in the form of tables which show that Great Britain's sea power is double that of the United States and that although the British preponderance in capital ships practically will have been overcome by the United States with the completion in 1923 of the American building programme, the American navy still will be greatly inferior in types of vessels which naval officers regard as extremely important, notably destroyer leaders, cruisers and light cruisers, cruising submarines and airplane ships.

The American Navy to-day, according to this information, has more than double the strength of the Japanese navy and this ratio will be maintained even with the completion of the building programme of the two countries. The United States will be far superior not only in capital ships but also in destroyers and submarines. Japan, however, will have double the number of battle cruisers, now possessing four such vessels, with eight others projected, while the United States has none completed and only six building.

Britain's Large Ships.
Without reference to second line ships, of which Great Britain has a preponderance in all classes over the United States, the Japanese Navy contains 26 battleships carrying at least ten guns each of 12 inch calibre or larger and displaying 20,660 tons or more. The United States has 18 such vessels, Japan 6, France 7 and Italy 4. Great Britain has no first line battleships under construction, while the United States has 11, Japan 7, France 4 and Italy 2.

The British navy, pioneer in the development of the battle cruiser type, still retains an easy advantage in this general type of vessel. The requirements for first line cruisers were declared to be "large, fast cruisers launched since January 1, 1911, capable of keeping station with the battle fleet." Neither the United States, Japan, France nor Italy has been able to meet this requirement. Great Britain is credited with two such vessels in service, none under construction. The United States has none under construction and ten in the second line. Neither Japan, France nor Italy has any such cruisers built or building, although each nation has a few obsolete cruisers classified as "second line."

Although the United States is Great Britain's only serious competitor in the matter of submarine strength, there is no evidence in tables of anything approaching equality in this branch of naval strength. England has 71 first line submarines in service, 68 in the second line, 18 first line fleet submarines and 7 second line, one cruiser submarine and two monitor type submarines mounting a 12 inch gun, and another building.

Poor U. S. Showing Undersea.
Against this great undersea fleet of 163 vessels the United States could oppose a total of thirty-six submarines of all types, divided into fifty-two first line and forty-four second line short radius craft, two fleet submarines and no cruiser submarines, with forty-six others various types authorized. The United States has none of the great monitor submarines mounting turret guns either built or building.

A recapitulation of the figures shows that the January 1, 1921, strength of the three principal naval powers in first line major ships (battleships and battle cruisers) mounting guns of 12.5 inch calibre was as follows:
Great Britain, twenty-eight vessels of 225,550 tons; United States, ten vessels of 300,100 tons, and Japan, nine vessels of 267,620 tons.

This compilation excludes capital ships mounting guns of less than 12.5 inch calibre because of their low rate of efficiency in modern battle.
The projected strength of the same three powers at the end of 1923 in capital ships within the same limitations as to calibre of guns, on the basis of present projected building, is fixed at:
Great Britain, 28 ships, totalling 723,650 tons; United States, 28 ships of 983,000 tons, and Japan, 16 ships of 528,920 tons.

The total first line ship strength of the three Powers January 1 is placed as follows:
Great Britain, 532 ships of 1,601,652 tons; United States, 330 vessels of 766,773 tons, and Japan, 45 ships of 340,595 tons.

GIRLS SHORN BY SINN FEIN SUE
Irish Lassies, Friendly to Troops, Ask Damages for Trespass.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—The young women who in several Irish districts have had their hair cut off by Sinn Fein for associating with the police and soldiers have in most cases lodged claims for compensation for malicious injury. The police officers on the lost hair varies from 100 to 1500.
So far none of the girls who have been similarly punished by the police, in retaliation for the acts of their Sinn Fein relatives, has lodged claims.

WARSHIPS IN PACIFIC OCEAN OFF TO JOIN ATLANTIC FLEET

Admiral Bayly, British Navy, Views Start of Part of Units for Panama, Whence Combined Forces Will Engage in Manœuvres and Target Practice.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 7.—Headed by the flagship Birmingham, eighteen destroyers of the Pacific Fleet steamed out of the harbor to-day to join the battle-ship squadrons off Point Loma preparatory to departure late to-day for Panama, where the Pacific Fleet will join the Atlantic Fleet for manœuvres and target practice, following which the ships will cruise to South American ports.

The superdreadnoughts New York, Texas, Arkansas and Wyoming, which left San Francisco last Wednesday, and the superdreadnoughts New Mexico, flagship of Admiral Hugh Rodman; Idaho and Mississippi, steaming from

San Pedro last night, were at the rendezvous when the destroyer fleet arrived. Auxiliary craft attached to the Pacific Fleet, including supply ships, mine sweepers and mine layers, also were at the rendezvous.
An interested spectator of the joining of the warships was Admiral Sir Louis Bayly, British navy, who commanded the American and British destroyer forces operating out of Queenstown harbor during the war. Admiral Bayly arrived in San Diego yesterday as the guest of Admiral Roger Welles, commander of the San Diego Naval District, and officers of the Pacific destroyer force.

BOLAND MAY TALK HIMSELF OUT OF U. S.

Valera's Secretary in Reported Vendetta Plan Here Arouses State Department.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.
Harry Boland, secretary to Eamon de Valera, president of the so called Irish Republic, has become the subject of consideration by the State Department, which has under advisement also the case of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork.

While their cases are different, both are alleged to have entered the United States without passports, and accordingly are subject to deportation.
The conflict of authority between the State Department and the Labor Department enters into the matter.

Boland attracted the attention of the department because of statements credited to him to-day in New York, in which he is reported to have urged a new vendetta of Irish against English within this country. This is interpreted as inciting to violence and comes within the laws passed to exclude persons guilty of this offense.

State Department officials are unofficially informed that Boland says he came here without a passport and as a stowaway. The department has instructed its solicitor to look up the law relating to Boland and to O'Callaghan and make a report to-morrow.
Conflict of Authority Denied.
Apparent differences between the Departments of State and Labor were denied at the State Department, where it was explained that the Labor Department has not passed on the status of O'Callaghan. The document that purported to be the finding of the Labor Department was the usual formal notice sent out concerning O'Callaghan by the immigration inspector at Newport News, where O'Callaghan landed, and which was forwarded to the State Department. However, there is evidence of some difference of opinion as to jurisdiction even if it does not amount to friction.

Neither the United States nor Italy has been able to meet this requirement. Great Britain is credited with two such vessels in service, none under construction. The United States has none under construction and ten in the second line. Neither Japan, France nor Italy has any such cruisers built or building, although each nation has a few obsolete cruisers classified as "second line."

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Careful Inquiry Necessary.
Laws governing the situation are contained in various enactments, and for this reason the solicitor of the State Department has been instructed to look carefully into the question and make his report accordingly.
It is recognized that if either Boland or O'Callaghan is ordered deported both may contest the case and delay action some time.

In the event of deportation the men would be returned to the ports from which they came, and not necessarily to an English port.
The British Embassy has made no representations concerning either Boland or O'Callaghan, and not expected to do so. Intimation has been given that the State Department regards the matter as one wholly within the province of the American Government.

O'CALLAGHAN HERE TO-DAY.
"Dynamite Mike" Kelly Will Head Parade of Welcome.
Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, placed on parole by the immigration authorities at Newport News, Va., is expected here to-morrow afternoon at 1:30, and plans have been made for a big welcoming party at the Pennsylvania Station. The Lord Mayor, according to the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, is to stop at Newark and receive the well wishes that Mayor Gilman and other Irish sympathizers are prepared to accord to him.

A military escort from the Pennsylvania Station here will be headed by "Dynamite Mike" Kelly, a Major of the Sixty-ninth Regiment in the war. Former service men are to form behind Major Kelly. It was not announced whether the Lord Mayor would be entertained at De Valera's former headquarters, the Waldorf-Astoria.

TOKIO PAPERS BLAME U. S. FOR NAVAL RACE
One Declares Borah's Plan Is Impracticable.

TOKYO, Jan. 7.—Discussion of the disarmament propositions is continuing to occupy the Japanese press. The *Jiji Shimpō* declares that America's programme is the sole cause of the naval race. The *Nichi Nichi* takes the view that the entire project depends upon the attitude of Mr. Harding when he assumes the Presidency, and that nothing will happen until his Administration is installed.

The *Chugoku Shingyo Shimpō* considers that Japan cannot lightly agree to the Borah plan. It says, however, that a plan under which the United States would cease construction after its first programme has been completed and Japan stop building after the completion of her eight battleships, eight cruiser programme would be open to consideration.

The *Tochi Shimbun* declares that permanent peace is a dream. Senator Borah's proposal, it says, is admirable but impracticable.

EXPECTS CROWDER WILL REVIVIFY CUBA

Official Washington Optimistic About Success of General's Trip to Island.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.
Reports of the initial conversations held by Major-General Crowder with Cuban officials have encouraged State Department officials to believe that the problem in the island may be solved.

It is realized that the situation is an extremely difficult one, but the prompt acceptance of the Crowder mission encourages the officials to believe that his guidance will enable the Cubans to meet it.

It has not been decided definitely what Government officials Gen. Crowder will talk with, this matter being left to his discretion.
Serious consideration is being given by the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations to a Senatorial investigation of Cuban affairs in the island. An informal conference was held on the subject to-day by Senators Johnson (Cal.), chairman of the committee; Knox (Pa.) and Underwood (Ala.), minority leader.

Before Gen. Crowder left for Cuba under direction of President Wilson to investigate conditions on the island he talked the matter over informally with Senator Knox and so impressed the latter with the possibility that intervention might have to be resorted to that Senator Knox discussed such a possibility with Senator Johnson.

Later these Senators talked with Senator Underwood and asked him if as minority leader he would make any fight against a resolution authorizing members of the Cuban Relations Committee to visit Cuba to investigate conditions there. Senator Underwood said he would have no such objections. The matter was not carried further, but it was stated by Senators to-day, as to whether the resolution will be offered. It is expected, however, that the matter may be discussed in the Senate.

CROWDER TAKES UP CUBAN ELECTIONS

Talks With Dr. Zayas, National League Candidate.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The principal topic of discussion to-day's conference between Gen. Crowder and Dr. Alfredo Zayas, the National League candidate for President in the recent Cuban elections, was the interpretation which has been given here to the electoral code which was originally set for January 16, but Germany gave notice early this week that the representatives would not be able to be in Brussels on that date.

Gen. Crowder did not visit the palace to-day for another conference with President Menocal. It is understood he intends to consult with several prominent Cubans before again discussing the situation with the President. The General steadfastly declined to talk for publication, but has announced that he does not know what the duration of his stay here will be.

FRANCE TO SEIZE RUHR; NOTIFIES WASHINGTON
To Occupy Coal District Before Harding Comes In.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.
Representations made by the French Government to the State Department through the Embassy here of a contemplated occupation of the Ruhr Basin is interpreted here as meaning the French proposed to act in their controversy with Germany over her failure to disarm before President-elect Harding assumes office and thus present a fait accompli to the new Administration.

This apparent intention of France to take action to enforce the terms of the Versailles pact is expected to meet vigorous opposition from the Wilson Administration so long as it remains in office.
On December 21 the Government of France submitted to the United States a definite recital of certain failures on the part of Germany to live up to the Versailles pact. The maintenance of the civil militia in Bavaria was one of the complaints.

While the State Department has not decided whether the United States can be represented properly at any discussion among the allied Powers concerning the German attitude, this will not prevent independent action on the part of the United States. The position of the State Department is that Germany should not be pressed to execute features of the treaty which could be shown to be patently impossible of fulfillment.

E. J. FELT DIED OF SYNCOPE.
Tacoma Man Succumbed After Meal in London.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A verdict of death due to natural causes was recorded to-day by the coroner at an inquest over the body of Elmer J. Felt of Tacoma, Wash., who died yesterday at a prominent hotel in London. Medical witnesses testified that death was due to syncope, superinduced by chronic heart and lung diseases, after Mr. Felt had eaten a hearty meal.

FRANCE TO INSIST ON AGREEMENT BY GERMANS AT SPA

Coal Deliveries Short Half Million Tons at End of Last Year.

INABILITY PLEA URGED
Berlin Says Country Cannot Make Up Deficiency and Will Send Less.

PARIS WILL NOT RECEDE
Matter Will Be Referred to the Reparations Commission for Further Action.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The French Government has decided to insist upon strict fulfillment of the Spa agreement concerning coal deliveries by Germany, it was said in an official circular issued to-day. The Reparations Commission, although not a party to the Spa agreement, supervises its execution and recently called the attention of the German Government to a shortage of 500,000 tons in deliveries up to the end of the year.

The German reply, which has just been received, says that Germany will be unable to make up the deficiencies in the ensuing three months, as requested by the Reparations Commission, alleging that the effect of the large coal deliveries on the economic situation of Germany is such that Germany will be unable to continue to deliver coal even at the same rate that she has been doing since August last.

The matter now will probably be referred by the Reparations Commission to the signers of the Spa agreement, and the French, it is understood, will hold that the Spa arrangement being a considerable concession from the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, they cannot forego to any extent the right to their share of the coal Germany agreed to furnish.

Whether the coal situation of France has vastly improved, she still is spending large sums for coal in England and the United States, and that which has been furnished by Germany thus far constitutes the principal part of its reparations she has obtained.

At the conference of the allied Premiers beginning January 19 the primary object of the discussions will be the situation caused by Germany's failure to disarm her self-defense organizations. It was officially announced to-day.

Members of the Allied Reparations Committee have received a despatch from the reparations officers in Berlin declaring Germany would make payment on several overdue accounts before January 15.

Miners in the Ruhr district of Germany have decided to deprive Bavaria of coal as a step toward forcing Bavaria to disarm the civil guard, the disbandment of which has been demanded by the Allies, says a Berlin despatch to the *Matin*, quoting the *Rheinisch Journal*, a Socialist organ.

The German Government to-day informed the allied Governments that the German experts would be ready to resume the reparations conference at Brussels with the Allies on January 25. The date for the resumption of this conference was originally set for January 16, but Germany gave notice early this week that the representatives would not be able to be in Brussels on that date.

MISS MASARYK AIDS A TOWN.
10,000 Francs Raised by Play in Memory of Czechs in Battle.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Miss Alice Masaryk, daughter of President Masaryk of the Czechoslovak Republic and president of that country's Red Cross, has sent to the French Government 10,000 francs, the proceeds of the first presentation of a play entitled "The Victors." This money is to be devoted to the donors' wish to restoration work of the country town Tervon on the Alsace, France, the scene of the fighting in the Great War.

The play which earned this gift was given last summer in the open air theatre in the Champs Elysees, near Prague. It recalled the combats of the Czechoslovak legions and of the Allies.

Growing Children Thrive on Baker's Cocoa
Healthy children do everything strenuously, they play hard, and study hard, and they need nourishment and a lot of it, and not one of the popular beverages meets their requirements so well as good and well made cocoa.

Pure and delicious.
BOOKLET OF CHOICE RECIPES SENT FREE
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1760—DORCHESTER, MASS.

French Baby Has Heart in Pouch Outside Body
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 7.

PARIS medical authorities were called to Soissons to-day to examine an infant born to a working family yesterday with heart and intestines contained in a pouch on the outside of the child's body. The case was said to be the first of its kind on record. There is every indication that the child will live, as all the organs are functioning perfectly despite their displacement.

LORD MILNER QUILTS COLONIAL OFFICE
Important Changes in British Cabinet Thought Likely to Follow.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, Jan. 7.

Simultaneously with the announcement that Lord Milner, Russian Bolshevik envoy, is leaving London for Moscow with a commercial agreement which had been approved by Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, a new scheme by a Polish representative for a resumption of business with the Russians was made public. The author of it is Franciszek Sokol, Polish delegate to the International Labor Office here.

"Poland is willing to establish a series of British warehouses on the Russian frontier," he said. "Goods sent to these warehouses could be held, if it was so desired, until Russian traders had assured the delivery of commodities from Russia and also until the Russians had given adequate guarantees that the goods they received from the Western nations would not be used for military purposes by the Bolshevik armies."

It seems, however, that Great Britain will stand on the trade agreement just negotiated by Sir Robert Horne and M. Krassine. It was said in authoritative circles here to-day that it represented the best Great Britain would do at this time.

Mr. Krassine declined to forecast what action his Government would take, but said he thought he would be able to return to London within a month, when, he said, the agreement would either be approved or rejected. In the latter event, he said, he would close the offices and affairs of his commission here and return to Russia.

Sir Robert Horne, after declaring that he, personally, was strongly in favor of a resumption of trade with the Russians, said that M. Krassine endorsed the agreement which had been drawn up. "It only awaits approval or rejection by Moscow," Sir Robert said.

Asked if the United States was making any move that he knew of in connection with a resumption of commercial relations with Russia, Sir Robert replied: "Unfortunately, for the moment, no."

"The United States is strictly self-contained," he continued.

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CALIFORNIA RAISES NEW BAR TO THE JAPANESE
Senate Urges Washington to Back State Law.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 7.—The California Senate adopted to-day, 29 to 0, a resolution requesting the National Government to agree to no treaty with Japan that would nullify the State's anti-alien land law or that would grant the right of citizenship to Japanese.

The resolution was taken up out of order with unanimous consent of the Senate, so that quick action might be had upon it.
"There are some phases of the negotiations that cannot be discussed," said Senator Inman, who drew up the measure, "but it can be said that there is danger, serious danger, that the Federal Government may give the right of citizenship to Japanese on the Pacific coast as a sort of trading agreement. That would be unthinkable."

The resolution now goes to the Assembly, where final action is expected next week.

PHILIPPINE SCOUT ENDS LIFE.
MANILA, P. I., Jan. 7.—Lieut. James B. Owens of Baltimore, an officer in the Philippine Scouts, ended his life to-day. It is believed that fear of a court-martial because of absence from his command more than a week without leave prompted the act.

Among those talked of as successors for the Hiramman shipping interests and officials of the Hamburg-American line discussed the allotment of sailing routes and distribution of freights at a conference to-day.

Mutually satisfactory agreements were arrived at, says a statement issued by representatives of the combined interests after the meeting. The assignment of docks for the American ships also was definitely fixed.

Col. Ryan of the Hiramman lines took part in the conference.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AIR SERVICE.
LONDON, Jan. 7 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—The establishment of a regular air service between England and Egypt is being planned here. It is said the service probably will be inaugurated before the present year is over and may include Palestine.

BRITAIN TO STAND ON KRASSINE PACT

Will Carry Out Agreement With Soviet Agent if Moscow Approves.

URGES TRADE WITH REDS
Sir Robert Horne Strong in Its Favor and Regrets United States Holds Aloof.

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JAPS ASK STATUS IN COURT TO FIGHT LAW

Seek Advantage for Tokio Government Against California Statutes.

NEW GENTLEMEN'S PACT
Yellow Men Try to Have Philippines Left Open for Emigration.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.

The conversations carried on between Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador, and Roland Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, are nearing completion. The conclusions reached will be passed upon by Secretary Coby immediately upon his return from South America. Final decision as to whether the results of the conversations shall be formulated in a treaty and submitted simultaneously to the Senate of the United States and to Japan will depend on Secretary Coby's verdict.

During the negotiations Baron Shidehara has urged as an addition to the present Japanese-American commercial treaty a clause that would insure to Japanese subjects the same civil rights enjoyed by nationals of other foreign countries. By this means it is hoped to defeat the California anti-land holding laws by giving the Japanese Government an advantage in prosecuting the California law in the courts.

It is understood the basic feature of the negotiations is a new gentlemen's agreement by which Japan will agree to prevent emigration to this country and Hawaii of Japanese laborers and their families. The Japanese hope to see the Philippine Islands made an exception to this exclusion rule.

The State Department has taken no cognizance of the alleged determination not to allow Japanese settlements in Texas by Texas citizens in the vicinity of Harlingen.

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